Amnocmente and Alectings.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME. - Exhibition at 2:30 and BOOTH'S TREATER.—"King John." John McCullough and Agnes Booth.
Colosseus.—Day and evening: "London by Night."
DAL'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Oliver Twist." NIBLO'S THEATER .- " The Lady of the Lake."

UNION SQUARE THEATER. - "Camille." Miss Clara Morris. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Money." Lester Wallack.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. - Annual Exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Summer Night Concerts.

Robinson Hall.—Reading. Miss A. L. Dargon. TAMMANY HALL .- Billiard Match. Garnier and Ubassy THE SHELTERING ARMS .- Annual Recention.

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Onsmess Nource.

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Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subject to malent purgation or any other treatment calculated to prosrate them. Leveling, copping, starring, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very heat invigorant they can take is Hospattun's Stomacu Bittuns. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm the emsetated, the despending is like firing broadsides into a sinking eap the plantest and constitutional stamina which, if reënforced by that It is true that the bowels require to be relieved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be tored and the system accomplished; and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish these objects county and surely.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 18 contains in full ri Schurz's Enlary on Charles Sumner, the address b illips, and the funeral byma by Dr. Ohver Wendell Holmes oration. To these are added several of the most striki maid by proguenced Security's and Representatives in Congress, maid by proguenced Security 0 copies, 25 cents; 25 ceptes, \$1.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

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THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.-An office for TRIBUNE Advertisements and Subscriptions is now open in London, No. 84 Fied-st., E. C. All English and Continental ad-vertisements intended for insertion in THE NEW YORK TRIPUNE should be sent direct to the London Office. e London Office. Subscriptions for any period win be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be obtained.

New-Dork Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The Republican candidate in the election in the De pur ment of Niève, France, will contest the seat of M. Sourgoing. The latter has started on a journey to Chiselburst. = Diplomatic relations between Spain and Mexico have been resumed, === The Canadian Parliament has been prorogued by a speech from the Governor-General.

In the Senate yesterday, the Deficiency Appropriation bill, after being amended, was passed; the Centennial bill was then taken up, and a long debate ensued; the bill was finally passed, 25 to 17; on motion of Mr. Conkling, the bill to revise the statutes was taken up; the Senate then proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of Mr. Mellish, after which it adjourned. In the House, the consideration of the report on the Sanborn contracts was resumed, and Mr. Beck addressed the House, charging that im peachable offenses had been committed under the law the bill went over, and the bill to amend the customs and internal revenue laws was taken up; a long debate took place on the tariff question, after which business was suspended to allow the funeral services of Mr. Mellish to take place.

The Rhode Island State Government was organized vesterday. - A large amount of evidence was taken in the case of the Mill River disaster. - Further investigation into the affairs of State Treasurer Raines shows that the canal funds are intact. - The Bowdoin College troubles remain unsettled. - A call has been issued for a State Temperance Convention to be

The officers of the steamship Idaho admitted that soundines were not taken until the vessel was on the point of striking. - The stage proprietors made no concessions to the drivers. === The Protestant Episco-pal Diocesan Convention of New-Jersey began its ses-The annual meeting of the Friends' Society continued. — Mrs. James Fisk's suit against the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company was decided in favor of the plaintiff. — The Spring Trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park began. - Gold 4124, 1124, 1124. = Thermometer, 66°, 70°, 53°,

Although the general order for the arrest of street musicians will aid the Consul-General of Italy in rooting up a demoralizing system of apprenticeship, it seems to fall short of the mark. The enslavers, and not the enslaved. ought to be directly prosecuted.

The great relief to Broadway, given by the absence of the stages since the strike, is suggestive. Any means of rapid transit which would diminish the patronage of these lumbering modes of conveyance, and get them out of the way, would add very considerably to the value of Broadway for business purposes, and double the comfort of doing busi-

Although there are minor discrepancies in the statements of the officers of the steamship Idaho, it is evident that the captain miscal-

soundings were taken until the vessel was on the point of striking. The fate of the Atlantic, a year ago, was a solemn warning against seamanship of this kind; and it is not easy to justify the neglect to use the lead in a dense fog off Long Island. The officers of the Company promise a thorough investigation.

The New-York Cheap Transportation Association complain that they are wrongfully represented as favoring the Gardiner Pier and Warehouse bill, and that petitions to the Governor in behalf of that scheme are circulated with what purports to be their indorsement. The fact is that the Association has lodged with Gov. Dix a very emphatic protest against the measure, and its injudicious friends will not help it by the course they seem to be pursuing.

The growing indications of bad blood between the Italian and Irish laborers, of which recent Court reports give an illustration, are greatly to be deprecated. In the present general depression of the building and other industries the labor market is heavily overstocked, and a warfare by laborers on any of their own class who choose to accept the changed conditions and work for what they can get, is full of mischief for themselves and for all concerned. It is not thus that the cause of labor is to be elevated.

As the inquiry into the Williamsburg disaster proceeds, the impression that the reservoir was improperly built is deepened. There seems to have been a general feeling of distrust among the mill-owners and resident experts; and an examination of the ruined work only convinces these persons that their fears were well-founded. Now that the disaster has happened, and a vast train of calamities has been precipitated upon the people of Mill River Valley, it is seen how great was the risk that was run. But it is clear that the builders and proprietors of the reservoir weakly clung to the hope that all would be well, never once dreaming of the awfulness of the responsibility they incurred.

Everybody will approve the action of the Senate in passing the Centennial Resolution, yesterday. It was held by the State Department that there was not specific authority for an official invitation to other Governments to participate in the Centennial Exposition. The Joint Resolution, which has already passed the House, confers that authority upon the President. The Senate has discreetly attached thereto a proviso that the Government of the United States shall not be liable for any expenses incurred by foreign exhibitors. This action will place the exhibition upon an honorable and perfectly understood basis, so far as the General Government is concerned; and it will give it the national character which properly belongs to it.

It is not likely that the question of a change in the machinery for choosing the President of the United States can receive attention at this session of Congress. But the report of Senator Morton on this important subject, an abstract of which we print to-day, will attract much discussion. The plan proposed is certainly well designed to popularize the Presidential vote. It is simply a division of each State into electoral districts corresponding in number and population with Congressional districts; the Presidential candidate receiving the highest number of votes in any district shall count one Presidential vote. The person receiving the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large. This is practically an abolition of the Electoral College and a substitution of a popular vote, the basis of which is intended to harmonize with the general plan of Congressional elections.

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWYER. recognize this, and would like to clean it out before the hot weather comes on. But he is prevented by a point of honor. He feels a of the United States, but finding that with little responsible for the condition of things | the present laws the Federal Executive could next door to the White House. He himself put those decomposing substances in the Treasury which have turned out such a bad bargain. When the public holds its nose in passing, he considers it a personal reflection, and resents it, like a spirited soldier, by saying he will not disinfect the building until the public mends its manners. The situation is serious. The public cannot pretend to like Mr. Richardson, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Banfield. An individual may lie, for purposes of gain; but for forty millions to strike up a chorus of hypocrisy would be a feat of harmony impossible even to Boston in Jubilee days. If the President is waiting for the country to say Mr. Richardson is a good Secretary of the Treasury before he turns him out, we shall

have him as long as we have the President. But we have not heard of any rash oath which the President has taken in regard to Mr. Sawyer, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Perhaps his honor is not involved in keeping him in office. If so, his prompt dismissal would be gratefully accepted by the people, who are always glad to be grateful to the President when he will allow it. It will certainly be greatly to the credit and to the interest of Gen. Grant if he will take at laggard foreman, and his orders were obeyed least this matter out of the hands of the timid House of Representatives, and dismiss this impudent person from the place he so flagrantly disgraces. is one of the good things which can be safely done. Mr. Sawyer has never in any way earned the right to dishonor the Administration and discredit the President as he is now doing. He is a cheap and vulgar officeseeker, without character or influence, and the President can gain no glory by shielding him from the consequences of his faults and blunders. Three times his uneasy vanity and no explanation or apology; it was a perfectly fear have driven him before the Committee of | natural act in a soldier of his years. And if Ways and Means to explain his connection his worst enemy could have done. He has example called into the service thousands of proved that he did not know enough to lie with discretion, so as to extricate himself from the miserable net-work which has been woven around him. In his efforts to throw off have given him, we should have had among upon Richardson and Banfield the responsibility which the facts have placed upon him, he has still further stained his own hands. Thrusting himself unasked before the Committee, he has shown that he had not the courage, the information, or the tact necessary to deceive them as he would like. Trying to clear himself of fraud, he has shown himself both roguish and ridiculous. He has come back the third time, with that restless anxiety of petty natures, to make one last stand, like a rat in a corner, against the Committee which witnessed his disgrace. He now says in substance that if he is censured by

tell him that he can make nothing by protecting so useless a failure as this? The worst thing Mr. Sawyer has done in his

office is not his participation in the Sanborn business. By this the Treasury was robbed and an adventurer enriched; but Sawyer once had an opportunity to poison the very fountains of justice and government, and it is needless to say be seized it. We have before told the story in full. The captain of a steamboat in Charleston Harbor brought a load of negroes up from the Sea Islands to vote illegally in the interests of the thieves who are taking the life of South Carolina. He could not be convicted of this open crime because there is no justice there for such cases. But he was tried for carrying more than his register allowed and fined. This pitiful punishment was all that could be awarded. But his confederates took the case to Washington, and Sawyer, who was one of the South Carolina Ring, justified their confidence in him by remitting the fine. This was a more shameless thing than helping Sanborn rob the Treasury, yet we hesitate to call the attention of the House, or that of the President to it, for fear they may think, as Sawyer did, that such an outrage committed in the interest of the Administration party deserved praise rather than punishment. It may be better to let his case stand upon its office; he has twice disgraced himself before the Committee of Ways and Means by his falsehoods, which showed an equal lack of intelligence and of integrity, and by his evasions, which showed a lack of honor and courage; and finally he has insulted the Congress of the United States by insinuating that he does not care what it thinks or declares of his official acts. We do not think he is enough of a person to be allowed to do all these things and remain Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

ELLSWORTH.

To-day there will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, a monument to Col. Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth, at his native village of Mechanicsville in this State. Few of his memory know what manner of man he was. The noise and celat of his death, the fact that it occurred in the dawn of the first day of war on the Potomac, that he was the first officer of rank who gave up his life for the country in the struggle against the slaveholders' Rebellion, are doubtless the chief reasons that his fame has outlasted that of most Generals who fell in the course of the conflict, and that to-day, thirteen years after his death, the State gives him a monument, and, so far as the State can give it, an apotheosis, denied to men of greater rank, more distinguished services, and three times his years. But there are others, who were closely asso-

ciated with him in his days of obscurity and

poverty, who think that his early death robbed him of far more than it conferred. They say that if Napoleon had been killed at the siege of Toulou his history would not have been unlike that of the boy-colonel of the Fire-Zouaves. There were many points in common between them. In his boyhood and early youth, Bonaparie showed many of the same traits of character which gained for Ellsworth the devoted attachment or the bitter antipathy of every one who came in contact with him. Both had the same rugged strength in a diminutive physique; the same absorbing passion for arms and contempt for everything else; the same imperious force of will, and arrogant self-conceit, and the same boundless and ardent ambition. Bonaparte never for an instant doubted that he was to conquer and govern the world. Ellsworth, when he was a lawyer's clerk, living on a dollar a week, eating dry bread when he had it and going hungry when he had spent his money for books, peopled his garret with magnificent dreams. Before The Treasury Department is becoming a pub- he was twenty, he had a plan for the conquest America. He intended to be Secretary of War, for the purpose of organizing the militia not manage it, he proposed to be a Senator first, so as to initiate the necessary legislation; and with that purpose he entered Mr. Lincoln's office, because Lincoln was the leading lawyer and politician of Illinois. He came with the President to Washington, wanting to be Chief Clerk in the War Department, but while he was waiting, the war broke out and there was no place for him but in the field. In an incredibly short space of time he raised his extraordinary regiment, and brought it to Washington, gave it some semblance of drill and discipline, and was killed before he had a chance to show what was in him as a soldier.

But if the report of his intimate friends can be trusted, he was a man of singular power, Entirely uneducated, he had the speech, the manners, the address of a man of the world. He was a finent and graceful speaker. He wrote with instinctive force and clearness. His strength was apparently inexhaustible; he was known sometimes to work twenty-four hours at once and appear on parade after it as fresh as ever. His mere voice had more influence on a crowd than a policeman's badge and club. When Willard's Hotel took fire in Washington, he snatched the trumpet away from a without question. He was a boy, every inch of him; no old head on young shoulders; but head and heart and blood all full of the fire, eagerness, strength, and weakness of youth. The speakers to-day will waste a good deal of time in discussing the question whether he met his death wisely or recklessly. If it was as many say, yielding to a boyish temptation to tear down with his own hands the sole Rebel flag in sight of Washington, which he had often seen from the White House windows, the fault appears a venial one. It needs we may accept the estimate which some of ardent youths; while, if he had lived and gained the prominence which his own abilities and the favor of the President would us now a man of tremendous prestige and force, who was so much of a soldier that he could never have been a genuine republican

A FAIR GENERAL AVERAGE. Whatever else President Grant may do or

refuse to do, it cannot be denied that he strikes a general average on all questions with an absolute independence of public opinion and of precedents of his own making that is as refreshing as it is incomprehensible and confusing. He was complained of at one time by the press of the country, which we The legitimate old gossip, plying her vocation Idaho, it is evident that the captain much collection | Congress he doesn't care; no one can turn have the authority of Mr. Sawyer for saying openly, is, we venture to say, to be met with

him out. Has Gen. Grant no friends who will barks "for weeks and months at men in no grade of society. Nothing is so conta-"the latchet of whose shoes they are not gious in this country as good manners, or the worthy to unloose," for interfering in Louisiana and sustaining a government which was confessedly a usurpation, and has proved any pass-word which will lift him to a to be an organized robbery. What did he do? He put the press and the people out of the lowest vulgarity to teach him that to confusion and flight by refusing to interfere in behalf of the plandered his acquaintances argue the lowest degree of people of South Carolina. The press in its determination not to be happy said the plunderers he interfered in behalf of in Louisiana were supporters of his administration, and those he refused to interfere against in South Carolina were of the same political complexion. But who doubts that that was entirely accidental, and that the President sought only to satisfy the popular demand? In the case of Mr. Secretary Richardson, the

press of the country, and the whole people, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Butler, Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. Sawyer, bave clamored for his removal on the ground of incompetency. This was another case of barking at the heels of men with extraordinary shoe-latchets. The President gave out with distinctness that so long as this clamor continued Mr. Richardson should not be removed. He did not propose to remove a man from office simply because the press and the people thought him untit. The complaints of Mr. Richardson have not been limited to present merits. He has disgraced himself in the opposition press, nor confined to any one party. The demand for his removal has been general and loud. But the Great Silent Man put his foot down and said Mr. Richardson should stay. He would not remove him nor ask his resignation. No man should be made a victim of public clamor with his consent. A great many people failed to see anything very chivalrous in the sort of friendship that retains a man in an office he is unfit for, and in which he only succeeds in making a fool himself, and it is not too much to say that the people generally are of the opinion that the principle is a very dangerous and bad one.

The President, however, is not unequal to the emergency. Since there is so general a desire that he should comply with demands for the removal of unpopular officers he seizes those who share in this tribute of respect to the first occasion to strike an average that subject. He retains Richardwhen an indignant people and a large majority of his own partisans ask his removal, but he removes Mr. Cluss. the Engineer of the Department of Public Works of the District of Columbia, upon the first suggestion of the members of the Board whom the testimony of Mr. Class inculpates. This was a case in which he did not wait for a second call or for popular clamor, Mr. Class had given testimony before an investigating committee that was very damaging to certain men in the District Government, Thereupon these men pass a set of resolutions denouncing him as a perjurer and ask for his removal. The President had said in the case of Attorney-General Williams, when his nomination for Chief-Justice was pending, and unpleasant things were charged concerning him, that he would not withdraw the nomination so long as these charges were made. He was blamed for that. In this case he does not propose to wait to be blamed. He removes

Mr. Cluss on the instant. The men whom Mr. Class charges with fraud and maladministration turn round and accuse him of perjury, and thereupon the President, without waiting for the report of the Committee, approves the charge by removing him from office and disgracing him. Doubtless the press which barks at the men of immaculate shoelatchets will say that in the cases of Richardson and Williams the demand was for the removal in one case and the withdrawal of the name in the other of men who were his personal friends, while in the case of Cluss the demand was from fewer people, but more intimate friends, for the removal of a man whose testimony was e nuisance. The President himself seems to of Mexico and the annexation of Central damaging to them. It is so hard to please everybody. The President does not follow precedents, but he means to strike a fair average by disregarding precedents and deciding as often one way as the other. If he seems to make precedents and unmake them in the interests of his personal friends, why that must be accidental. The only safe thing to do, the only absolutely certain thing, is to have entire confidence in him and not "bark" at him. Indeed the best thing to do with all the leading statesmen of the Administration is to consider their shoe-latchets and not undertake to unloose them. They all mean well.

PUBLIC GOSSIP.

There is nothing about which the ordinary newspaper treats us to so many homilies as the iniquities of its own Jenkinsism. Yet this personal gossip has its use too. Last week. as we all know. President Grant married and bade farewell to his daughter, and nothing probably that has happened to him since the taking of Richmond has provoked so friendly or kindly a feeling through the country toward him. For a week at least, steady going old fellows in provincial places were cheated out of their favorite financial or crop articles in the country papers, and were treated instead to floods of description of bridesmaids and breakfasts. Not that the people have any especial interest in the private concerns of their temporary rulers. Nor was it all vulgar curiosity that prompted this gossip; but the bride was young, and beloved, and happy; and the veriest old curmudgeon among us has some time in his life had youth and happiness, and so feels the right of a kinsman to wish her heartily a kindly good fortune.

It is, to be just to ourselves, this common basis of fate and feeling rather than a vulgar snobbishness, that underlies the rank curiosity and universal tattling propensity which mark the present time, and crowds the columns of our best journals with impertinent personalities. Every village lawyer who feels he should with the Sanborn robberies of the Treasury. his friends place upon him, we shall have have been a great man, took a keen interest Each time he has damaged himself more than small reason to regret his early death. His in Sumner's every-day dress and talk. There goes John Smith, were fate more "just," he was wont to say. The old hucksterwoman who has just married her Jenny to a carter down the river, pores over the story of the Duchess of Edinburgh's wedding and wonders if Victoria will be kind to the poor thing. But human and sound as the motive at bottom is, we want to suggest just here, on this occasion of Miss Grant's wedding, that it is vulgarly and shamefully abused, and that by the press. In conversation the Americans are not gossips. The typical slaughterer of reputations, who has come down to us from the days of The Spectator, hook-nosed, fluttering her cap ribbons and wagging her head significantly over a cup of Bohea, whom we could all swear lived round the next corner, none of us have ever seen in real life.

affectation of them. The native American has his eyes open and ears pricked to catch better social position. It needs but one step incessant cackle and ill-natured lying about culture. A loose-tongued woman or idle man who has shrewdness enough to concoct a biting slander on another will have tact enough to understand the popular antipathy to such work. In no country, perhaps, is the habitual tone and temper of the people toward each other so genial and kindly as here, not only in the more exclusive circles of society, where reticence is taught by good breeding, but in the close intercourse of obscure country neighborhoods where the sole topics must necessarily be personal-the corn crop, or a new recipe for curing beef, or the minister's wife's asthma.

We are an easy-tempered, live-and-letlive race. Our talk lacks the temptation to sarcasm in the internal gnawing wit of the Frenchman, or the Englishman's love of rough and tumble, horse-play, blows and knocks. But the ill-natured gossip lacking in our talk flows freely through pen and ink. The old woman in Addison's day scattered her vile story over her cards at whist, among half-a-dozen listeners; the newspaper correspondent who has taken her place distributes it among thousands. This ghoul, to do her justice, is no venom-spitting hag, either, but usually a hard-worked young clerk, or pretty, clever girl; well-meaning, needy folk, anxious to make an odd few dollars by a letter to a Western paper from New-York or Washington, and glad of any scrap of personal news to give it a high flavor. If a man's fortune happens to be wrecked, or a woman's character rained by the printed lie, what does it matter? Their column is made out. There are lower depths in these hashes of gossip of which it is not necessary to speak in condemnation. They are full of the nastiness of the Opera Bouffe, without any of its fun, and find an audience which our censure would scarcely reach.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SHANKS CASE. The questions of newspaper confidence and the proper responsibility for libels were pretty fully discussed the other day in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, upon the admissability of an interrogatory which Mr. Shanks declined to answer. The case now comes up again on a different and still more important issue,-a point which affects the personal liberty of the citizen. It will be remembered that when Mr. Shanks was committed to jail for refusing to tell who wrote a certain article in THE TRIBUNE, his counsel obtained his release on the ground that the commitment was fatally defective. After the defeet had been disclosed in the course of the proceedings under the habeas corpus, District-Attorney Britton hastily prepared a fraudulent and surreptitious paper and substituted it secretly for the original order. This outrage was exposed during the hearing before Judge Fancher, was again shown on the trial of Britton before the Governor, and was spoken of in severe terms in the Governor's order removing Mr. Britton from office.

Mr. Britton appealed from the decision of Judge Fancher discharging Mr. Shanks, and submitted an argument justifying his extraordinary action. The hearing was then adjourned until yesterday, when Mr. Henry L. Clinton submitted the able and exhaustive reply which we publish this morning. The controversy is one of general importance, for of course if Mr. Britton's pretensions are well founded the writ of habeas corpus will lose half its efficacy. The decision of the court has not yet been rendered.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, a scholar, a writer, a man who has known journalism, lately took up the much-discussed question of the conditions under which the best literature is brought into existence His conclusion was that for the production of works of genius and high imagination, it is essential that the producers should be at ease themselves. With all his experience, it must be said that Lord Coleridge cannot make formulas of this sort. Men of pure, creative genius and of a wistful fancy are bound to write, whether it be on satinwood and velvet, or with the wolf howling at the horned moon outside the door. If we are to determine anything by literary record, 'the Chief-Justice's statement seems utterly on the wrong side. Shakespeare, Cervantes, Dickens, Burns, Hawthorne-we mention these because they were writers of thoroughly original genius-did rich and never-dying work in the sordid and weary Kingdom of Empty Pockets. What of "ease" did ever Cervantes have - the ragged cavalier who gave us between a smile and a sigh the First Gentleman of fiction? Occasionally, genius is of so willful and wayward a turn that only the whip of "needs must" can teach her energy and application. There is another "needs must," an inner growth of genius itself, and while this has power the question in literature of ease or grinding torments can't be solidly set up on a pedestal as a thing decided.

Bishop Thomas Grant of Southwark was one of those men of sweet and abstracted nature, who, living within the limit of their spectacles, have yet no sense whatever of personal dignity. Somebody who has been writing his Life relates that once upon a time a little vulgar boy desired to carry his bag from the station, and squeaked when the Bishop refused his offices, "Then you're no gentleman!" "Perhaps not, my dear, perhaps not," said the excellent man, with a placid gaze and a far-away mind which scarcely comprehended the mundane existence of any such creatures as small rude boys. Quite as simple a person and as direct in answer was that odd Benjamin Lay of Philadelphia, who once brought to Franklin for publication a treatise on Slavery, which was a waste of unpaged and discursive arguments. Franklin criticised its want of continuity.
"It is no matter," said Lay, mildly, "print any part
thou pleasest first."

It is rather depressing to read of a row about the copyright of a hymn-book. An assortment of spiritual songs in chancery presents a painful spectacle In England a hymn-book compiled by seven clergy men of the connection is in general use among the Wesleyans, and the profits of the sale are given to the Conference. All the ministers being dead, a Mr. Gibbons of Bristol has published a cheap edition of the book for his own profit; and a motion was lately made before the Master of the Rolls to restrain the said Gibbons. Neither party was called upon by the Master to sing "When I can read my title clear:" but it appearing that the petitioner had no case in that court, he was sent to try his luck in a common law tribunal. The coolie traders do not take kindly to the action

of the Chinese Government in destroying their infamous trade. Seven foreign coolie ships were lying in Macao harbor when the imperial edict went into effect. The captains thought it would be a jocular proceeding to fire minute guns and half-mast their flags during the day which marked the termination of their traffic. This performance scandalized and irritated the Macao Government very much. It was suddenly recollected that there was a port regulation against firing cannon without official permission; and the jolly sea-dogs were haled before a magistrate and fined \$100 each. It is said that the coolie traders out of business do not think their joke was 30 year jumpy after all.

The end of the theatrical season in this city will be reached at the end of May-a little earlier th year than has been usual. At Wallack's Theater the annual term of Mr. Wallack's management closes next Saturday night. The present week stands devoted to "The Clandestine Marriage," "Woodcock's Little Game," "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," and "Money," The novel bill consists of "Woodcock" and "The Nervous Man," and this was presented, for the first time this season, last evening. Mr. Gilbert, as Aspen, Mr. Brougham, as McShane, and Mr. Wallack, as Woodcock, are accomplished and famous actors seen in an excessively comic light. This closing week at Wallack's Theater is one of great bilarity and On Monday next, the 1st of June, the Summer season at this theater will be opened, under the management of Mr. Theodore Moss and Mr. W. R. Floyd. A play called "Fate," written by Mr. Bartley Campbell of Chicago, will be produced, and Miss Carlotta Leclereq will personate its heroine. Miss Leclercq is an actoese who needs no introduction to the favor of the local

THE DRAMA.

ALL ROUND OLYMPUS.

public. Talent, proficiency, experience, and beauty are

ombined in her, and have long since commended her

we are unacquainted. It was lately acted in Boston,

and there it elicited both sneers and praises. It tells,

we believe, the story of the troubles and sufferings of

to popular esteem. With Mr. Campbell's play of "Fate"

a husband and wife who were temporarily separated by the baleful influence of a bad woman. Miss Leelercq holds in reserve, to follow " Fate," when needed, Mr. Tom Taylor's play of " Mary Warner," which was written for Mess Kate Bateman, and was originally brought out at Booth's Theatre, in 1869, with Miss Bateman and the late George Jordan in the principal parts. Later in the Summer the attraction at Wallack's Theater will be the renowned English comic actor Mr. J. L. Toole, whose range of parts reaches from Catch Plummer to Paul Pry. and runs through a long line of excellent farces. Mr. Toole's career, now at its meridian, has been one Summer of success. He was born in London, on the 12th of March, 1830, and in that city was educated. He began industrial life as clerk to a wine merchant; but, after trifling with dramatic art, in the City Histrionic Club and elsewhere for a while, he deserted trade and became an actor. His first attempts were made in serious parts. Dickens was one of the first to recognize his talents. His first regular appearance was made at Ipswieb. In July, 1852, he played at the London Haymarket, on the casion of a benefit to Mr. Benjamin Webster. Mr. Charles Dillon then engaged him, for the Queen's Theater, in Dublin, and afterwards he went out, in a traveling company, through the English provincial theaters. He was next engaged at the London St. James's Theatre, managed by Mrs. Seymour; a little later at the Lyceum, London, by Mr. Dillon; and finally, as leading comedian, at the London Adelphi, by Mr. Webster. He was speedily accepted as the successor to Wright, and since that day he has kept London in a roar of laughter, whensoever it was minded to laugh. As a farce actor his powers and his successes are brilliant and exceptionat, He will come to America at a good time, for there are few

> Toole has lately been playing a farewell engagement in London (it closed on Saturday night), at the Globe Theater, where he brought out a play that seems to have ome merit, written for him by Mr. Alberry, and entitled Wig and Gown." Signer Salvini will come out at Booth's Theater on the sth of June, one week from next Monday. His engage-ment is for two weeks; and we understand, with natural satisfaction, that he will content himself with the repetition of successful parts in which he has already een seen by local play-goers, and refrain from experimenting with anything absolutely new. This plan is both merciful and wise. Upon the conclusion of his farewell engagement in New-York Signor Salvini will proceed to South America, where exists a burning desire to witness once more those grand and tarilling personations by which, in former days, this great actor convalsed the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro. Mr. J. B. Booth quits Booth's Theater on the 30th 10st. and Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer will be left in complete possession of the premises. The last nights of the present season at the Fifth Avenue Theater will be devoted to "Oliver Twist."

players now on our stage who really make us merry-

and of merriment we do stand sorely in need. Mr.

Miss Tanny Davenport has won "golden opinions from all sorts of people" by her performance of Nancy, in this drama. It is not in tenderness that this young actress excels. She has, indeed, little or no pathos. But she can splendidly simulate sallen deflance, dogged wretchedness, scorn that is clothed in squalor, and the frenzy of a feminine nature that is disgusted with its own state of pollution and goaded into delirium by circumstances of shame and acts of cruelty. has, therefore, made a hit that will long be remembered, in playing Nancy. The Bumble of Mr. Davidge is one of the best Dickens pertraitures we have ever seen. The Noah Claypole of Mr. J. G. Peakes is thoroughly good. Even little Nina Varian, acting the servant girl, emerges, in this piece, from the condition of sweetened water. There is so much general merit, in fact, in this revival of "Oliver Twist," that-coarse and hideous as the serves to be mentioned as one of the best achievements of Mr. Daly's busy and chequered career in theatrical management. After June 3 this miniature Mariborough will close his campaign and ride his whirlwind into

Chicago; and the Fifth Avenue Theater will be shut. Miss Cushman will give a reading at the Academy of Music next Saturday night, for the benefit of the charitable society known-and honored-as "The Sheltering Arms." Hermann, surnamed "the great," has ended his brief season of magical doings at the Academy of Music and has departed. Prof. Tobin is lecturing on Livingstone and Africa, at the Colosseum, and the magnificent and impressive cyclorama of London is datiy and nightly displayed there, under calm and storm. Mr. Barnum is giving a really splendid entertainment at his Hippodrome. "Camille" has ten days yet to run, at the Union Square Theater. Miss Dargon's dramatic cutertainment, assigned for this evening, at Robinson Hall, should not fail to attract attention—since much has been heard of the exceptional talents and culture of this actress.

It is the Galeties Theater in London that Mr. Bouch

It is the Gaieties Theater in London that Mr. Bouefcault has taken, and there, on the 4th of July, he will
present "Led Astray." Mr. Staart Robson sails from
this port, to join his standard, on the 20th of June. Mr.
Charles R. Thorne, jr.—that muscular genius and valiant man of battle—departed to London and Dion on
Saturday; and, as we are told, in a meod of dark reticence and precipitate haste—so that the gracious Palmer
and the placed and deep revolving Shook were plunged
into amazement and admiration, and the crudite Mr.
McKee Rankin got the part of Armand Ducul at excessively short notice. Great Boucleault's fascination—
extending hitherward across the mighty sea—is thought
to have caused this phenomenon.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

There are many playgoers who will learn with regret that Mrs. Chanfrau—who was to have acted at the Union Square Theater early in June—will not appear at that house, nor at any other theater in New-York, this Summer.

The manager of the Union Square Theater informs us that the statement—that Miss Clara Morris is seriously ill—which found its way into our columns vesterday, is incorrect. Miss Morris was but slightly indisposed, ou Monday evening, and she will continue

The first appearance of Victoria, Queen of The first appearance of Victoria, Queen of the Lofty Wire, at Barnam's Hippodrome, proved a bril-liant success. Mile, Victoria is a shapely and very graceful performer upon the tight-rope, and she waks upon her wire—or rides along it on a velocipede—at a great hight in the air, with perfect case and smiling serenity. Barnam's Hippodrome will be visited to-day by Gov. Dix and the Veterans of 1812.

MUSIC.

GOUNOD ON WAGNER.

Gounod has written to M. Oscar Comettant letter on Wagner's emendations of Beethoven, of which the following is a translation:

a letter on Wagner's emendations of Beethoven, of which the following is a translation:

TAYISTOCK HOUSE, LONDON, May 6.

My DEAR PRIEND: The number of the English musical journal The Orchestra for the 1st of May contains an article entitled "Rescoring Beethoven;" and though I agree with the writer in most of his reflections, I beg your permission to offer a few observations on this subject which may not be without interest.

I do not know Beethoven's Chorai Symphony "according to Wagner;" I know it only "according to Wagner;" I know it only "according to Wagner;" I know it only "according to Heard and often read this rigantle work, and neither in hearing nor in reading it have I over felt that it mesded any correction. Moreover, to begin with, whatever Wagner may be—supposing even that he is a second Beethoven, any more than we shall sever see a second Beethoven, any more than we shall see a second Dante or a second Michael Angelo—I do not admit the right of anybody to correct the masters. You would not think of altering the designs of Raphael or Leonardo da Vinci, or of painting them over again; it would even be a calumay to substitute a strange touch for the handiwork of those grand and mighty gealuses, who knew, I suppose, what they were doing and why they did it.

But, to come back to the particular case of the Cheral Symphony—I can see no foundation for the prefense that the text needs to be modified. And first, as regards the

But, to come back to the particular case of the Charal Symphony—I can see no foundation for the pretense that the text needs to be modified. And first, as regards the purely instrumental part of the work—that is to say, the first three movements and the well-developed opening of the fourth—Beethoven had such a protound knowledge and prodigious mastery of the resources of the orchestra and of the qualities and contrasts of the different instruments, that I cannot comprehend how any one should dream for an instant of offering him any advice on that head. It takes